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an opportunity to deal another series of blows at the old organic analogy. He reiterates the familiar "differences" and ingeniously adds to the number. One is convinced, from the reading of this essay, that the fundamental ideas of the organic concept have really been "generalized," as Baldwin would say, and incorporated into the thinking and terminology of the science, while the countless details of similarity and difference have practically been rejected and will be more and more ignored.

Of the other essays little need be said. They deal largely with technical criminal and judicial questions. The American reader is impressed by the serious way in which "Graphology" is treated. There are references to a growing literature, to a scientific terminology, and to other evidences of systematic study of the "physiognomy of handwriting."

The essay on Giddings' system is perhaps chiefly an exchange of compliments with the American sociologist. Tarde treats Giddings' work with great respect. While here and there he makes a mild criticism (*petit reproche*), on the whole the essay may be described as an appreciation. The French apostle of imitation does not, however, seem to be greatly impressed by "consciousness of kind." Indeed, this alliterative phrase loses much of its mystical magic when it is transformed into *conscience d'espèce*.

As a whole, the volume does not, of course, rank with the more systematic works of the same author, but it presents in an attractive form a variety of problems of current interest in several departments of social science.

GEORGE E. VINCENT.

A Study of Mary Wollstonecraft and the Rights of Woman. By EMMA RAUSCHENBUSCH-CLOUGH, PH.D. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1898. Pp. iv + 234.

WE rather expect on taking up a book with this title by a woman to encounter some extreme views and statements, but we find nothing of the kind in this case. The volume is a very careful and sufficiently exhaustive study of a remarkable and lovable woman, a kindred spirit of Shelley, Byron, Tom Paine, Godwin, and the revolutionists of her day, but one whose impatience of social restraint was tempered with a most striking and consistent display of good sense—so far as her theories are concerned, at any rate: in her practices she was less fortunate.

She was at variance with her times, but at this day the most of us would not hesitate to say that in her points of difference with the world Mary Wollstonecraft was in the main right and the world wrong. For the gist of her quarrel with the world was that the activities of women did not have free play.

The volume treats of: (1) her life; (2) her literary work; (3) her religious and ethical views; (4) the rights of man, and her reply to Edmund Burke; (5) the rights of woman, and her polemics against writers on female education; (6) her investigation of the causes of woman's intellectual inferiority; (7) her discussion of woman's moral inferiority; (8) her demands for the education of woman; (9) her vindication of the civil rights of woman; (10) the relation of her views to those of Godwin and later socialists; (11) the reception of her work in Germany. Her biographer points out in conclusion that many of the conceptions of Mary Wollstonecraft have been adopted by society, but wisely refrains from insisting that the changes are directly traceable to her influence and writings. It is perhaps unfortunate that the title should suggest that the volume treats of the question of woman's rights aside from the relation of Mary Wollstonecraft to this question, for the views of Mrs. Rauschenbusch-Clough are not very elaborately expressed and are so reasonable that they perhaps demand no expression in print.

W. I. THOMAS.

Workingmen's Insurance. By W. F. WILLOUGHBY. New York: I. T. Crowell & Co., 1898. Pp. 386. \$1.75.

THE work of Mr. John Graham Brooks on *German Insurance*, prepared for the Department of Labor, was a valuable contribution to the subject and made the German experience accessible to English readers. It is still indispensable. But there was need of a general survey, brought up to date, of the experiments in all modern countries. In the book of Mr. Willoughby we have this survey. The elements of the problem, economic and administrative, are clearly presented. The German and Austrian laws providing for sickness, accidents, and old age are discussed in detail. The forms of the movement seen in France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Scandinavia, England, and the United States are carefully analyzed, and the limitations of each fairly brought to view. The bibliographical notes at the end enable the student to go to the sources.